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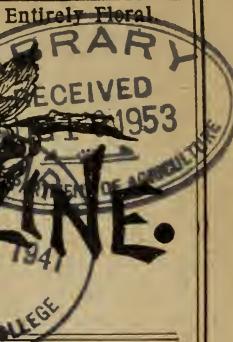
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# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXX. No. 7.

LIBONIA, FRANKL. CO., PA., JULY, 1894.



## A Great Plant Premium.

IF YOU love flowers you will be delighted with PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, a copy of which is now before you. Look it over. You will find it teeming with floral items of interest. Only 50 cents a year. But before you subscribe read the following offer and ask your neighbor to club with you, sending \$1.00 for the two subscriptions. You will then get by mail, carefully packed and guaranteed to reach you in good condition, a box of beautiful, healthy, well-rooted plants, 25 in number, as follows:

**1 fine plant of the elegant and fashionable Palm, *Latania borbonica***, the best and easiest grown of Palms, enduring cold, heat, dust, gas, and many other excesses that will ruin other plants; will thrive in and decorate alike the window or the lawn, each year becoming larger and more beautiful. It is not particular as to sun or shade, and will decorate in the most charming manner any nook or corner of a room. The engraving represents a large plant as it appears against a screen, and is not overdrawn. The plants offered are of good size, just beginning to form character leaves.

**Water Hyacinth**, the finest of all aquatics, beautiful as an Orchid; easily grown in ponds; rich spikes of bloom.

**Canna flaccida**, great heads of elegant golden bloom, superb foliage.

**Artillery Plant**, a grand pot-plant; dense, delicate mossy foliage.

**Begonia Sandersonii**, rich foliage, constant scarlet bloom, easily grown.

**Selaginella**, beautiful moss-like trailing plant; likes shade and moisture.

**Vinca rosea**, evergreen, everblooming plant; likes sun; fine winter-bloomer.

**Saxifrage sarmentosa**, variegated-leaved, flowering pot or basket plant.

**Variegated Thymus**, hardy; gold-margined, fragrant foliage; fine for edging.

**Glechoma variegata**, hardy trailer; blotched foliage; grows in dense shade.

**Zanzibar Balsam**, everblooming; carmine; fine window or bed planting.

**Cuphea platycentra**, always covered with bright scarlet bloom, very pretty.

**Heliotrope**, Dr. Livingston, large purple bloom clusters; deliciously scented.

**Lantana**, fine out-door summer plants; always covered with masses of bloom.

**Justicia speciosa**, showy carmine flowers in winter; easily grown.

**Othonna crassifolia**, succulent trailer, fine for baskets; rich yellow flowers.

**Monettia bicolor**, vine, rich scarlet flowers in profusion; may be bedded.

**Coleus**, fancy-leaved, almost as beautiful and showy as a fancy Caladium.

**Salvia splendens**, bears masses of fiery scarlet bloom in autumn.

**Musk Plant**, compact, velvety, musk-scented foliage; yellow bloom.

**Maurandya**, a first-class trellis vine; beautiful late in autumn.

**Lobelia**, Royal Purple, admirable for baskets; becomes a mass of bloom.

**Streptosolen Jamesonii**, showy buff bells in clusters; winter-bloomer.

**Leonotis leonurus**, Lion's Tail, curling, showy plumes of flowers.

THE BEAUTIFUL PALM, *LATANIA BORBONICA*.

Plants all well-rooted, strong and healthy; mailed together, and safe arrival guaranteed. If any in the lot are not wanted select substitutes from list on next page. Get your neighbor to club with you, and divide the plants, or get the MAGAZINE sent to some flower-loving friend who will appreciate it. Ten subscriptions and 150 plants, all for \$5.00. Get up a club. This offer is only good for 30 days. Don't delay, but subscribe or get up a club at once. You will find the MAGAZINE just what you need to help you in your floral work, and the box of plants will be a joyful surprise, yielding pleasure for months in bloom and beauty. Address the Editor and Publisher,

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

Renew this month if your Subscription has expired. See special offers for July.

# 25 PLANTS, YOUR SELECTION, \$1.00.

PICK them out from the following list. They are strong and healthy, well-rooted, and will be carefully packed and mailed postpaid and safe arrival guaranteed. If more than you want get a friend to club with you and divide the lot. You may not have such an opportunity again. This is a closing-out bargain sale. Order at once. 12 plants, 50c.

Abutilon, Eclipse, new.  
 Golden Bells, yellow bloom.  
 Golden Fleece, yellow, fine.  
 Robert George, salmon.  
 Santana, crimson.  
 Thompsonii, blotched foliage.  
 Mesopotamicum, twining, sc'llet.  
 Variegatum, blotched foliage.  
 Everblooming, easily grown plants for bedding in summer, or window-blooming in winter.  
 Acacia lophantha, fern-like.  
 Acalypha macafeana.  
 Achillea, the Pearl, hardy peren'.  
 Achyranthus Lindenii, red fol.  
 Gibsonii, crimson, cordate fol.  
 Reticulata, gold and crimson.  
 Achania malvaviscus, upright Fuchsia; scarlet, showy.  
 Agathaea celestis, blue Daisy.  
 Ageratum, new dark blue.  
 White Cap, pure white.  
 Alternanthera, yellow and green.  
 Versicolor, chocolate and crimson'.  
 Alyssum, double white, fragrant.  
 Amaryllis equestris, a fine "Lily."  
 Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston Ivy.  
 Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.  
 Anemone coronaria, rich blue.  
 White, very fine.  
 Antigonon leptopus, a lovely vine.  
 Arabis alpina, superb hardy perennial, edging plant; white flowers in masses in spring.  
 Artillery Plant, dense, delicate foliage; a lovely pot plant.  
 Asclepias tuberosa, orange bloom.  
 Aubrieta Eryri, hardy perennial.  
 Balsam Zanzibar, a splendid everblooming plant for partial shade out-doors or indoors; rich carmine flowers; blooms winter or summer.  
 Begonia alba picta, spotted fol.  
 Argentea guttata, spotted fol.  
 Compta alba, green and white.  
 Evansiana, red veined.  
 Follosa, elegant foliage.  
 Fuchsoides, scarlet bloom.  
 Hybrida multiflora, rosy pink.  
 Metallica, steel-green foliage.  
 Carrieri, white, free-blooming.  
 President Carnot, spotted leaves.  
 Robusta, strong, handsome.  
 Rex, fine varieties.  
 Weltonensis rubra, pink.  
 "Beefsteak" round fleshy leaves.  
 Bergamot, fragrant hardy perennial; rich scarlet flowers.  
 White-flowered, hardy.  
 Bletia, Mexican Orchid.  
 Brownallia, white and blue.  
 Brugmansia (Datura), Horn of Plenty, a grand summer-blooming, tropical shrub.  
 Cactus, Epiphyllum.  
 Cereus grand., night blooming.  
 Flagelliformis, Rat-tail Cactus.  
 Calia, common white.  
 Spotted-leaved.  
 Canary-bird vine, lovely climber.  
 Canna flaccida, an elegant Canna with superb yellow flowers.  
 Robusta, scarlet; bronze foliage.  
 Capsicum Golden Lava, Pepper.  
 Little Gem, fine window plant.  
 Prince of Wales, for pots.  
 Carnation, Marguerite, mixed.  
 Early-flowering Vienna, fine.  
 Calystegia sapientum, hardy vine.  
 Cestrum parqui, night-blooming.  
 Laurifolium, night-blooming.  
 Coleus, Conquest, red and green.  
 Fantasy, green, white centre.  
 Greenmont, green and gold.  
 Red Cloud, bronze-red.  
 Oriole, yellow with red spots.  
 Variabilis, green, red and gold.  
 Verschaffeltii, brown and green.  
 Conoclinium, hardy, blue flowers.  
 Cineraria hybrida, winter-bloomer.  
 Cissus discolor, a superb vine.  
 Chelone barbata, hardy perennial.

Illustrated Surprise List free. Stock now large and complete. Weeping Willow, a hardy tree.  
 Remit by Draft, Registered Letter or Money Order. Be prompt. This offer is only good for 30 days. Address,

Chrysanthemum frutescens.  
 Chrysanthemum, Miller's crimson, hardy, very double.  
 Miller's Yellow, salmon centre.  
 Louis Boehmer, lavender, fine.  
 Other choice sorts, our selection.  
 Cobea scandens, a vine.  
 Coccobea platyclada, an odd, flat-stemmed decorative plant.  
 Coreopsis lanceolata, a hardy, ever-blooming perennial; yellow.  
 Coronilla glauca, yellow flowers.  
 Crapae Myrtle, pink flowers, fine.  
 Crassula spatulata, for baskets.  
 Cordata, fine winter-bloomer.  
 Portulacoides, fleshy foliage.  
 Cuphea platycerata, Segar plant, Tricolor, variegated flowers.  
 Cyperus alternifolius, a fine aquatic; umbrella-like foliage.  
 Datura (Brugmansia), cornucopia.  
 Deutzia gracilis, fine hardy shrub.  
 (renata fl. pl.) fine double white.  
 Dileya, Bleeding Heart.  
 Double Daisy, fine hardy edging.  
 Echeveria secunda, a succulent.  
 Eleocampane, Inula belenium, hardy perennial; golden.  
 Erianthus Ravenna, hardy, showy grass; fine plumes in autumn.  
 Eulalia Zebrina, zebra striped hardy grass; fine plumes.  
 Variegata, longitudinal stripes.  
 Euonymus variegata, hardy plant with evergreen foliage distinctly variegated green and white. A grand wall plant.  
 Eupatorium riparium, pure white flowers in clusters in winter.  
 Fabiana imb., bouquet foliage.  
 Farfugium grande.  
 Ferns, tender and hardy.  
 Ficus repens, for walls South.  
 Forget-me-not, blue, a fine flower.  
 Forsythia viridissima, a hardy shrub; early golden bloom.  
 Suspensa, climbing habit.  
 Fuchsia, double, any color, named.  
 Single, any color, named.  
 Genista canariensis.  
 Geraniums, double, in variety. Single-flowered, named sorts.  
 Scented, Rose, Balm, Penny-royal, Birch, Walnut.  
 Mme. Pollock, tri-colored fol.  
 Mme. Sallerol, green and white.  
 Gladiolus, yellow, pink or scarlet.  
 Ceres, white, spotted rose.  
 Glechoma variegata, blotched.  
 Golden Rod, rich golden plumes.  
 Heliotrope, Dr. Livingston, purple.  
 Peruviana, lavender.  
 Heterocentrum, winter-bloomer.  
 Honeysuckle, Hall's Everblooming, hardy; white and buff.  
 Golden-leaved, fine for trellis.  
 Hoya carnosa, wax plant.  
 Hydrangea Otakasa, pink panicles.  
 Ipomoea Liar, blue Moonflower, Grandiflora, large white.  
 Violacea rubra, an elegant vine.  
 Heavenly Blue, elegant vine.  
 Iris, Dwarf German, early, blue.  
 Isoplexis gracilis, grass for baskets.  
 Ivy, German, a fine room vine.  
 New Blooming (Senecio mac.).  
 Variegated English, marbled.  
 Green English, hardy, vigorous.  
 Jasmine grandiflora, white.  
 Revolutum, yellow.  
 Poeticus, white, very sweet.  
 Kerria Japonica, hardy shrub.  
 Kenilworth Ivy, fine basket plant.  
 Lantana, White Perfection, fine.  
 Harket's Perfection, pinkish.  
 Aurantiaca, golden yellow.  
 Leonotis leonurus, Lion's Tail.  
 Leucanthemum grandiflorum.  
 Libonia penrhosensis, a beautiful winter-blooming plant.  
 Linum trigynum, golden flowers.  
 Lobelia, blue, fine basket plant.  
 Lopelia rosea, spider-like flowers.  
 Mandevilla suaveolens, vine.  
 Mahernia odorata, Honey Bell.  
 Manettia cordifolia, a summer-blooming vine, easily grown.  
 Bicolor, scarlet sort.  
 Marguerite Daisy, white and yellow.  
 Matricaria capensis alba, white.  
 Mackanya, a lovely vine.  
 Mexican Primrose, pink.  
 Mesembryanthemum spectabile (grandiflorum), fine bloomer.  
 Myrtus communis, sweet foliage.  
 Mimulus moschatus, Musk, compact, velvety foliage, distinct musk odor; golden bloom.  
 Mina lobata, a fine new vine; a rapid grower; scarlet flowers.  
 Montbretia, Gladiolus-like bloom.  
 Nicotiana, Jasmine-scented, ever-blooming; flowers white, as fragrant as an Auratum Lily.  
 "Old Man," Artemisia Abrotanum, a beautiful hardy shrub.  
 Othonna crassifolia, a lovely, succulent basket plant; yellow.  
 Oxalis, yellow-flowered.  
 Florigerunda rosea, rose-flowered.  
 Peperomia maculata, marbled.  
 Pansies, any color, blooming.  
 Passiflora Constance Elliott, white.  
 Jno. Spaulding, blotched fol.  
 Pennyroyal, a common wild Mint.  
 Petunia, large double fringed.  
 Phalaris, Ribbon Grass, hardy.  
 Phlox, perennial, white, pretty.  
 Pilosocereus suavis, fine trellis vine.  
 Plea repens, mossy foliage, fine.  
 Pink, new French Cyclops.  
 Old-fashioned Fringed.  
 Old-fashioned Plain.  
 Plumbago coccinea, carmine.  
 Pyrethrum, Turfing Daisy.  
 Rinvia humilis, fine pot plant.  
 Rubus grandiflorus, Bridal Rose.  
 Rocket, Sweet, hardy perennial.  
 Roses, everblooming in variety.  
 Prairie Roses, all varieties.  
 Ruellia formosa.  
 Russelia juncea.  
 Salvia splendens, scarlet.  
 Santolina Indica, fragrant foliage.  
 Saxifraga sarmentosa.  
 Sea Onion, curious long leaves.  
 Sedum, hardy evergreen, golden.  
 Selaginella, elegant, mossy foliage; likes a cool shade.  
 Sempervivum, Hen and Chicks.  
 Smilax, Boston, a superb vine.  
 Sweet William, pot-grown plants.  
 Mutabilis, elegantly checkered.  
 Sprekelia, Amaryllis formos.  
 Solanum grandiflorum, fine vine.  
 Capsicatum, Jerusalem Cherry.  
 Streptosolen Jamesonii, bell flowers.  
 Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl, double.  
 Torenia Fournieri grandiflora.  
 Thyme, variegated, hardy; gold-margined foliage, fragrant.  
 Thunbergia, superb trellis vine.  
 Tradescantia, white and green.  
 Multicolor, green, carmine and chocolate; very handsome.  
 Verbena hybrida, any color.  
 Veronica imperialis, blue, for pot.  
 Spicata, hardy, lovely blue.  
 Vinca major, hardy blue Myrtle.  
 Variegata, cream margined.  
 Harrisonii, marbled foliage.  
 Rosea, showy rose bloom.  
 Alba, white flowers.  
 Viola pedata, bird's-foot Violet.  
 English bedding, any color.  
 Marie Louise, double, sweet.  
 Water Hyacinth, a beautiful aquatic; shining foliage, blue flower throughout summer.  
 Weigela floribunda, hardy shrub.  
 Variegata, variegated foliage.

GEO. W. PARK, Libonta, Franklin Co., Pa.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXX.

Libonia, Pa., July, 1894.

No. 7.

## PILEA SERPHYLLIFOLIA.

A easily grown and beautiful foliage plant is *Pilea serphyllifolia* or Artillery Plant, represented in the engraving. The plant is rarely seen more than a foot high, but its delicate foliage is borne in such dense, graceful sprays that it is one of the most admired of window plants. It thrives in partial shade, requires good drainage, and should be shifted into a larger pot as it grows.

It is well worthy of a place in every window collection.

—  
OUR WINDOW.—We have just completed a room for plants. I had a porch filled in with glass front. It is twelve feet across, has eight feet of glass, and glass in the door.

We put the plants in this last fall for the first time. We have had twelve different kinds of Geraniums in bloom, each bearing from one to twenty-five clusters. Also Vincas, Ageratum, Begonias and Fuchsias. I have several pots of bulbs that are just coming up nicely, my first attempt in that line. My vines are luxuriant, and all in all I feel proud of my new window and plants, but I want many more.

Lorain Co., O.

M. A. C.

## FLOWERS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO.

SOUTHERN Colorado is beautiful with its wealth of wild flowers the first of June. In the Arkansas Valley we have acres of Yucca plants with their spikes of waxen bells. Very numerous are the beds of the Prickly Pear, the blooms of which range in color from a pale cream to a deep pink. We have occasionally a plant of golden Asclepias with its feathery plumes.

Our native Verbenas have been making old fields gay for a month, and soon the Abronia will brighten the waste places, and the gay little single Marigolds will convert the sand into beds of gold. The Primroses shine in satiny lustre, while the stately Tree or Elk-



PILEA SERPHYLLIFOLIA—ARTILLERY PLANT.

horn Cactus stands like a sentinel on higher ground, and soon will throw to the light its lovely crimson flowers. Nor do we lack for the flowers of other climes in our gardens. We have water for irrigation, and even though our rains are often missing for weeks at a time still our flowers can grow and delight us with their loveliness.

L. S. Rockwell.  
Otero Co., Col., June 1, 1894.

BEGONIAS, GLOXINIAS AND CALCEOLARIAS.

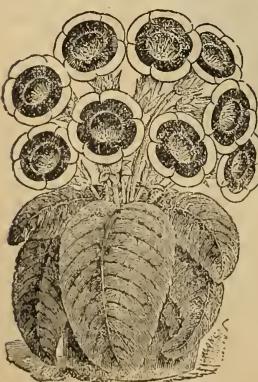
SEVERAL years ago, before the Tuberous Begonias had become so popular among amateurs, I concluded to try my hand at raising some from seed. So I sent for a paper of seed, also one of *Gloxinia erecta* and *Calceolaria hybrida*. When they came and I had opened and examined them my courage dropped at once to zero. Grow flowering bulbs from what resembled dust



BEGONIA BLOSSOMS. of decaying wood!

But I went to work with both wits and hands. First, a box 6x10 inches and about 4 inches deep, was filled nearly half full with charcoal, and some good sandy soil was put on top of that. For top dressing to sow the seeds on, some fine mould from the roots of an old stump was used, which was well heated in the oven to kill weeds, mixed with an equal amount of silver sand, and sifted through a fine sieve. Before adding this the soil in the box was watered all it would take, then the leaf mould and sand were spread evenly over. Three beds were marked off, the name written opposite, and the seed sprinkled as evenly as possible over the surface and gently pressed in with

an old envelope, covered closely with glass, and set away to await results. Weary waiting, it seemed, too, for the tiny plants were very slow to make their appearance. After the first week I looked



GLOXINIA.

at the box every day, but not the sign of a plant appeared, until some time in the third week a tiny fringe of green

was visible in the *Calceolaria* bed. *Gloxinia* followed in a few days, and finally *Begonias* rewarded patience nearly four weeks from the time of sowing.

And now a second box was prepared for the wee plants. One that would hold about twenty two-inch pots was half filled with green moss from the woods, the pots set on it and moss packed between them as solid as it could be, then thoroughly soaked with water. The little pots, with a bit of charcoal in each, were then filled with some of the leaf mould and sand, enriched with a little fertilizer. With the aid of my trowel and a darning needle three tiny plants were set in each pot, covered again with glass, and set on a plant stand in the yard where the morning sun shone on them until eleven o'clock. They grew rapidly, and in a few weeks filled the pots so that a second move was

necessary. This time it was one plant in a three-inch pot, taking the place of the first ones in the moss, and the glass was removed a part of each day until well started and then left off entirely. They never stopped growing, and what lovely plants they were with their broad green leaves. About the first of October they were transferred to four-inch pots, their final home. I gave all but four of each kind away.

By February I had two glorious *Gloxinias* in bloom, one a dark royal purple, the other brilliant scarlet. Oh, they were lovely. It was April, I think, before the *Calceolarias* bloomed, as the green fly almost devoured them—in fact, killed all but one. It was a beauty, so odd in shape and rich in coloring. The *Begonias* grew until about midwinter, when they commenced to disjoint, and, spite of all I could do, the tops disappeared. I



CALCEOLARIA.

thought they were done for, but fortunately did not throw them all away. Three pots were pushed back in a corner behind other plants, and forgotten until a pot was wanted and the ball of earth was turned out of one of these, when, lo, out came a nice, plump little bulb, as large as my thimble and starting to grow. I was not long in finding the other two, both starting, bringing them into light and warmth and watering them, moderately at first, and before six weeks they were in bloom. One of them, vermillion-scarlet, was the largest and handsomest flowered Begonia I ever saw. It grew and bloomed year after year, increasing in size and beauty, until it took quite a large pot to hold it. Indeed, the top, when loaded with its fine foliage and hundreds of lovely flowers, was so heavy that the pot had to be set in a wide pan to keep from overturning. The Gloxinia bulbs grew to the size of full-grown Gladiolus bulbs before I lost them by an invasion of Jack Frost. These three varieties, Begonia, Gloxinia and Calceolaria, all received and flourished under the same treatment.

An Old Friend.

Blair Co., Pa., June 5, 1894.

**ABOUT CANNAS.**—To start Canna seeds file a little speck on one side until it appears a light chocolate color, then bury in damp warm sand, and you can soon expect a miniature "corn-field," as they look exactly like corn. As soon as roots are half an inch long, pot up in a soil half loam and half well-decayed manure. Repot when the tiny thumb pot is full of roots, repeating the work till the last of May, when you may fill your garden bed and exult in the anticipation of the exquisite bloom of your Crozy Cannas. I find the surest way to keep choice Cannas is to pot them and let them grow slowly all winter.

Marigold.

Campbell Co., Ky., May 2, 1894.

**A HEDGE OF ROSES.**—I wish the floral friends could see my hedge of Roses. It marks the boundary between the yard and vegetable garden, and is composed of all kinds of hardy Roses. We keep it well trimmed, and just now it is coming into bloom and will soon be a sheet of color. Everyone admires it, and by having all my Roses in the hedge I save my space in the yard for other plants.

Mary K. Dickey.

Miami Co., Ind., May 31, 1894.

### ABOUT CALLAS.

**C**ALLAS sometimes fail to do well in the window from gas, red spider and heavy, sour soil. For the gas ascertain the cause and endeavor to prevent it. For the red spider, sponge the leaves and stems off carefully with soapy water at least twice a week until the pests are banished. If the plants are growing in a heavy or sour soil they should be repotted immediately in fresh compost, removing as much of the old soil as possible. Although the Calla requires an abundant supply of moisture both overhead and at its roots during its season of growth, yet it soon suffers if stagnant water or heavy soil is permitted to remain around the roots for any length of time. Give the Calla a compost of two-thirds turfy loam and one-third well-decayed manure. In potting use porous or soft-baked pots, let them be proportionate to the size of the plant, and see that they are properly drained. If the pots are one-third filled with drainage it will be none too much.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Floral Park, N. Y.

**SMELLING A CACTUS.**—Among my Cactuses is *Opuntia microdasys*, with green branches thickly covered with golden yellow tufts of hair-like spines which adhere to the slightest touch—a beautiful plant, boldly showing itself from behind others hardly less prominent and showy. I have a friend, a fellow Cactus crank, who, the first time he obtained this plant, took it in his hands to admire its odd beauty, and said "This is certainly a fine plant. It has no sharp spines to stick one. I wonder if it has any smell." He put it to his nose, but it had no smell, and he thought no more about it for awhile. Then his nose began to itch—itch fearfully. He thought something must have bitten him. The more he rubbed, the worse it hurt, so he looked in a glass, when, lo! his nose was full of spines.

S. Frederick Gross.

Montgomery Co., Pa.

## A BLOOMING IVY.

SOME interest has lately been taken in the report of a blooming vine of German Ivy, the old-fashioned sort known in botany as *Senecio scandens*. That species, however, is very uncertain in regard to blooming. It is handsome as a foliage vine for festooning the walls of a room with living green, but it is a rare thing to find a plant of it in bloom. Another species of Ivy, however, is quite as rapid in growth and as easily cared for as the old German Ivy, while it can be depended upon as a blooming plant. This Ivy is known in Catalogues as *Senecio macroglossis*, and a branch bearing leaves, buds and flowers is shown in the engraving. The flowers are bright yellow, while the stems and foliage are a bronze-green in color and somewhat succulent in character. It grows and blooms well in a shady place, and also in partial shade, and is a handsome vine for a trellis or string in the window. It is of the easiest culture.

BEGONIAS.—Since I have placed my Begonias in the east window near the glass and watered every morning by filling the saucers with hot water they have put on a splendid growth and bloomed. I have one each of Rubra, Metallica, Alba picta and Rex.

Lorain Co., O.

M. A. C.

## DO PLANTS HAVE SOULS?

I HARDLY think, Sister Gracious, that plants have souls, but I do think we shall meet them in Heaven, and, like ourselves, they will appear more perfect and beautiful than it is possible for them to appear in this world. Then, if they are to be our companions in the higher life is it any wonder that we love them and enjoy studying their minds and natures, which, after all, are prototypes of our own? Can you imagine what Heaven would be like were the flowers excluded, and the green fields, and the singing birds, and the running brooks? Must we not believe that Heaven is the future home of many earthly things, and of creatures, too, that do not possess souls? The horse has no soul, yet can we believe God's word and doubt for a moment that their tramp is heard in Heaven? I am a lover of flowers, and have my preferences. I

think people choose their favorites from the floral family much as they choose\* their human friends. I cannot say with Sister Gracious that I have a conservatory. I have not. Lacking it, I am grateful for the gift of large windows that face the south and east. Sometime in my life perhaps this Mecca of my dreams may be realized. Mrs. Josephine Carter.

Clove Valley, N. Y., May 31, 1894.



SENECIO MACROGLOSSIS.

## THE DEWS.

WHAT a blessing to the flower-grower the heavy dews are! I often find them more refreshing to a struggling plant than a shower; far more beneficial than any watering I can do. Two years ago I sent a late order for plants. They came in June, when the weather was extremely warm and dry. I potted them carefully, and after watering thoroughly placed in the house until night, when they were carried out of doors where they could have the full benefit of the dew. Every day they were kept in complete shade, but the air was so hot and dry that they were forlorn and unpromising objects when night came. They looked each evening as if nothing could save them, but the dews did. After two or three weeks of this treatment every plant began to grow.

In preparing flowers for Memorial Day I have found that they are fresher in the afternoon when the decoration of the graves usually takes place, if they have remained out in the dew the previous night. We cut our flowers the morning of the twenty-ninth while the dew is yet on them, keep them in water during the day, and arrange them as we wish late in the afternoon. If taken in before sunrise and kept closely covered they can be placed on the graves with the dew still sparkling on them.

Sara Clare.

Orange Co., Ind., June 16, 1894.

[NOTE.—In Ventura county, California, the Editor saw on the top of a high hill a field of Corn that had a fresh, green, growing appearance, notwithstanding it had not rained there for weeks, and the field was not artificially watered. He was told that the heavy dews which appeared there every night supplied the plants with moisture and kept them growing. In the same county were acres of Beans of the richest green, although receiving only the moisture supplied by nature. These observations led him to believe that the biblical praise of the refreshing value of dews was not generally appreciated as it deserved to be.—ED.]

EDGINGS.—Try the Double-curved Parsley for edging beds. You will be pleased with it. Double Portulaca and California Poppies also make fine edgings.

Mrs. A. F.

Robertson Co., Texas.

## HELIOTROPE.

HELIOTROPE do much better for bedding during the summer. Last year I had a plant that had grown straggly and weak during the winter and did not bloom very freely. In the spring it was transplanted into the Tea Rose bed, and the same soil and amount of sunshine and treatment generally that suits Tea Roses seemed to agree with the Heliotrope. I never saw a more beautiful plant than that particular Heliotrope developed into. Such luxuriant growth and masses of bloom the whole summer and autumn. The Roses shaded it a trifle, so the direct rays of the sun did not reach it, and it most thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed the warmth of the location and rich soil that all Roses love. Take cuttings about August to start new plants for winter-blooming. This is far preferable to taking up old plants in the fall. Heliotropes root very readily from cuttings, and it is easier and quicker to propagate in this way than from seed, as the small plants, like all other seedlings, require a good deal of attention. For cutting the Heliotrope is especially valuable, for no vase of flowers or bouquet is complete without a few of the delicate, fragrant sprays. In colors I prefer the good old-fashioned purple and lilac.

Sarah Rodney.

Tioga Co., N. Y., June 15, 1894.

[NOTE.—The bedding of Heliotropes during summer cannot be too strongly recommended. They are first-class out-door plants. For window culture in winter, however, they rarely give satisfaction. Other plants far surpass them for that purpose.—ED.]

COSMOS.—My Cosmos began to bloom in September and bloomed until frost killed them. I had pink, red and white. They look something like Marguerites, only the petals are broader. I took a bouquet of them to church and they were very much admired.

Mrs. Chas. Stephens.  
Washington Co., Iowa.



## CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA.

**I**F you have never tried the Cuphea platycentra or Segar plant for bedding just give it a trial this season. You will be surprised at the liberal growth it will make and the profusion of white-tipped crimson flowers it will constantly produce. It seems to thrive in either sun or shade, and in almost



CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA OR SEGAR PLANT. any soil, and it will endure drouth as well as most of the bedding plants. As a pot plant for winter-blooming it is a favorite with many amateur florists. It should be classed among the best of plants for either window or garden, not only on account of its beauty, but because of its ease of culture and freedom from insects and disease. The accompanying engraving but poorly represents the plant.

**STORING SEEDS.**—I save all my match boxes to store seeds in, and find them the handiest thing for that purpose that I have yet heard of, especially for the larger seeds, such as Morning Glory and Sweet Peas, and also for Marigold and Zinnia. Store these boxes on a shelf in the cupboard or wardrobe where the temperature never reaches freezing. Keep this shelf exclusively for seeds and bulbs. Range the boxes in rows and have the labels on the end. You can then pick out any seeds you wish in a moment. The finer seeds I keep in envelopes pinned securely and stored away in a folding candy box that I keep hung up over the shelf. The boxes also come in use for storing Oxalis and other small bulbs.

Mrs. Nelson Puff, Jr.

Rockland Co., N. Y., Mar. 19, 1894.

## AGAVES, CACTUSES, ETC.

**D**EAR READERS:—You do not know how much you miss, those of you who have yards or conservatories, by not having a few specimens of the Agave family. They have a tropical appearance which adds to the collection of every flower-lover. The Saw-tooth Agave, Dasylirion, presents a very interesting appearance with its long leaves, having edges of short thorn-like saw teeth. The curious thing about the leaves is that the short thorns are photographed on both sides of the leaves on a raised ridge, giving it a strange appearance. It is very hardy, growing in rocky, sandy hillsides, requiring very little water. In the spring from the centre of the plant a great tall stalk issues, sometimes reaching the height of fifteen or twenty feet, terminating with a tassel-like flower of changeable hues. The flower extends along the stalk some two or three feet. The Tequila is another plant worthy of mention, having short, trough-like, dark green leaves, terminating with a sharp, stiff, dark brown spine. From the centre, in May, a stalk of eight or ten feet high shoots up, having all along it cream-colored flowers in bunches of three, which have such a strong odor that it is impossible to sleep in the room where they are. There is nothing more fascinating than the culture of Agaves and Cactuses. Their flowers are lasting, and many are very beautiful, rivalling the Rose or Lily in fragrance and diversity of coloring. The great mistake many make in their culture is drenching them too often, as that will cause decay. Their native home is very drouthy, many years receiving rain only in the spring. Soon afterwards these plants will bloom, converting the bleak and desert hills into a field of glory.

M. S. Pattison.

El Paso, Texas, June 1, 1894.

**IN KANSAS.**—We can't have anything like Begonias out-doors here, for it is so hot and dry and windy. I don't think I shall sow another seed here. I might as well put them in the fire at once, for they will not grow. I have not much heart to do anything at gardening now with all these obstacles in the way.

Mrs. M. E. W.

Mitchell Co., Kas., May 31, 1894.

## BEDDING OUT CACTUSES.

I WILL never keep my low-growing Cactuses in pots another summer. Those I bedded out are growing quite fast, and are bearing twice the buds and blossoms they did when potted. A large *C. Texensis* never bloomed till bedded, and now it has three fine buds. *Echinocactus Viridiflorus*, a small plant, had thirty-one flowers open to-day. My Rainbow Cactus never fails

to show its color every summer. The *Echinopsis Eryesii* has its long funnel-shaped buds nearly ready to open. *Echinocactus Cæspitosus* and *E. Pectinatus* are so nearly alike that some think they are the same, but the latter bears the largest flowers for me. *Pectin-*

*ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS.* *tus Rufispinus* has flowers larger than the plant. How old must *O. Arborescens* be before it comes into bloom. My plant gets killed back some every winter, but it is a large specimen and a terror to anything touching it. One sent from Arizona as Prickly Pear has large yellow blossoms, tuberous roots something like a Cinnamon Vine, and sprouts up from pieces of the roots. Can anyone tell me its true name?

Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal., May 24, 1894.

[NOTE.—The only objection to bedding out Cactuses in summer is the handling of the thorny plants, especially knocking them out of the pots in spring and repotting in autumn. Some overcome this by plunging the pots. The bed should be in an open position, well exposed to the sun, and the soil of a porous, sandy nature, well-drained.—ED.]

ANTS.—Fine salt sprinkled on the shelves will drive black or red ants away.

A. D. B.

Norfolk Co., Va., June 3, 1894.

## SWEET PEA CULTURE.

M<sup>Y</sup> Sweet Peas were the envy of the neighborhood last season. I dug a trench about one foot deep. In the bottom I put a mixture of manure which had been rotting for over two years and good garden soil to the depth of six inches. I planted the Peas as early as possible, one inch deep. As they came up I filled around them gradually until I had covered the seed six inches deep. When about three inches high, I mixed thoroughly through the soil nitrate of soda, one quart to fifty feet of row, and bone dust in the same proportion, together with plenty of wood ashes. The Peas were hoed thoroughly and often until they were too high. I gave them lots of water, including all the suds from the wash tub, and sprayed them during hot weather to keep down the red spider. Don't neglect to go over them and cut all blooms that are fit every day, and you will have bloom for weeks that will repay the trouble.

Columbia Co., Pa. Subscriber.

MORNING GLORIES.—It is a fact that cannot be denied, if your Morning Glories in growing beside your vegetable garden or any loose patch of soil, are permitted to ripen and shed their seed at will, the next season you will be required to use your hoe unceasingly, or your neighbors may inquire if you are not introducing a novelty in Corn or Cucumbers. Yet, they are so pretty in their place, lovely, too, on a bright summer's morn, decked out so early in their gay costumes, many in charming velvets and satins!

Ohio Sister.

Franklin Co., Ohio, Mar. 28, 1894.

REMEDY FOR WHITE WORMS.—The striped bug that infests Dahlias and Chrysanthemums can be eradicated with Tobacco Soap or Bug Scorch. Apply it according to the directions accompanying each package, and the result will be entirely satisfactory.

Floral Park, N. Y. C. E. P.

[NOTE.—The same result will be reached by applying a tea from tobacco stems, to which has been added sufficient home-made soap to make a good suds.—ED.]



## PROPAGATING HARDY SHRUBS.

EVERYBODY who has a garden should grow a few shrubs. They require but little attention, and by planting a variety some kinds can be had in bloom from before the leaves appear in spring till the middle of summer, while a few may be had in bloom during the autumn months.

Some shrubs are propagated from cuttings, some from seeds, and others by layering. To start them from cuttings use clean, sharp sand. Sift it and place it in a box, then pack it firmly by hammering upon it with a piece of board. With an old knife and a lath ruler score rows, sinking the blade an inch deep. Get your cuttings ready, using mostly new growth about half hardened, and making them with a sharp knife. Insert in the scored row, setting nearly to the last eye. Now water thoroughly, and set the box in a shady position. They will root in from eighteen to twenty-days. I prefer cuttings with two joints, but some make them with a single joint, and others with three or more joints.

In propagating from seed sow about midsummer and cover the bed with straw, hay or grass clippings to prevent the soil from drying out and baking.

In layering make a little trench near the parent stalk, and, bending the twig over without cutting it off, twist it and secure it in the trench with the tip protruding. Now fill in the trench with earth and leave undisturbed till the following spring, when the plant may be detached and transplanted.

Considering that many of the hardy shrubs may be had in well-rooted pot plants by mail this year from the grower, at the marvellously low price of twenty-five plants for \$1.00, it is hardly worth while for the amateur to bother with their propagation. Such plants can be safely purchased and planted at any time during spring or summer. After receiving them plant in a partly shaded position sheltered from the wind, and water during dry weather to encourage a free growth. Thus treated they will endure the winter well, and can be transplanted to their blooming quarters early the following spring.

W. F. Schmeiske.  
Franklin Co., Pa., June 20, 1894.

## PETUNIAS FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.

M. R. EDITOR:—Last year I bought of you Petunia seed, Grandiflora mixed, and they were fine indeed. In the fall I cut back some of the plants and potted for the house, giving them a warm sunny place. They grew like vines, completely filling and draping the ceiling to which I fastened them, and the blossoms were simply immense. Many were as large as saucers, pure white, pure crimson with white throat, a lovely fringed pink, besides various striped and blotched varieties. For continuous bloom and quantity of flowers I know of nothing better than Petunias if they are given a suitable place.

B. R.

Berry Co., Mich., June 2, 1894.

SALVIA PATENS.—Mr Editor: An article in your last Magazine concerning the scarcity of choice blue flowers prompts me to respond in regard to the beautiful blue *Salvia patens*. I know of no other blue flower of such a beautiful shade or one more easily cultivated. As the root is tuberous there is no trouble in keeping through the winter in the cellar, and considering its beauty, cheapness, and easy propagation, cultivation and preservation, it is passing strange few seem to possess it.

Mrs. S. B. Smith.

Litchfield Co., Ct., May 31, 1894.

ABOUT FORCED ROSES.—I have been in the habit of planting Roses that were used by florists for winter-blooming, but I shall abandon such Roses hereafter, as they will not bloom much in summer, having a half-dead appearance, and dying sure when winter comes. I shall plant younger Roses that have not bloomed themselves to death, and hope to be more successful in getting them established.

M. B.  
Jackson Co., Mo., June 1, 1894.

MAILING CUTTINGS.—If you wish to mail cuttings to a friend insert the cut ends in an Irish Potato. Cuttings thus sent will keep well for two weeks, and will start as readily as if just freshly cut.

Dr. A. D. Barrett.

Norfolk Co., Va., June 3, 1894.

## PETUNIAS.

SIX years ago I bought a package of Park's best mixed Petunias, and my yard is still bright with the progeny of those Petunias, which have self-sown and come up year after year, and received no care beyond an occasional thinning, weeding, and hoeing.

What lovely beds they have made with their royal profusion of blotched, marbled, penciled and self-colored blossoms, in richest shades of maroon, carmine-purple, crimson-black, and purple-throated rose! From early summer until late autumn they bloom incessantly, minding neither summer's heat nor autumn's early frosts, dry weather nor wet. Even their incessant seeding has little effect on their blooming—something that can be said of few other flowers. If I were asked what I considered the one very best annual for our hot and dry Southwest I would unhesitatingly name the Petunia. Some people turn up their noses at it because it is a common flower, but I am always glad when a good thing is so easy to procure that anyone can have it who wants it.

All fine seeds are a little uncertain about coming up. They can so easily be covered too deeply, dried out by an early spell of dry weather, or washed away by heavy rains. The Petunia is no exception to that rule, but its seeds have great vitality, and where a bed of them has stood so many seeds have fallen that plenty of plants come up in the spring, no matter how unfavorable the weather. To get a start of the plants the soil of the bed should be finely pulverized and the seeds thinly sown over the surface, covering with a thin sprinkling of earth and "firming down" the earth with a board or hoe to prevent rapid evaporation. If the first sowing fails some of the reserve seeds can be sown, and some of them will be almost sure to come up. After once getting a good start they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. I never pretend to train mine,



but give the bed up to them, and let them grow as they will. After hard freezing has killed the leaves on the plants, one sees the long, skeleton-like arms sprawling over the bed in a most ungainly fashion, but when these same straggling arms are concealed by abundant foliage and dotted here and there by butterfly-like blooms their growth seems graceful and airy.

The Petunia is rather difficult to transplant, unless moved when very small. By taking care to lift thrifty young plants with an unbroken ball of earth around their roots, as can easily be done after a rain, one can secure fine plants for winter-blooming in the house. The average Petunia is far ahead of the average *Géranium* as a winter-bloomer, generally covering itself with blooms the winter through. It likes a warm room, however, and a sunny location to do its best, but will keep alive in a room where the temperature occasionally falls quite low, ready to blossom with the first days of spring.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

**How to PACK PLANTS.**—Wet newspaper is the very best thing to use for packing. Line a cigar box with waxed paper, putting in so as to be folded over the top when the plants are in. Wet thoroughly some newspaper, let it drain, then roll each plant in the little pieces, carefully folding over the ends so as to keep the plants in a moist atmosphere. Pack tightly. After they are all in bring the ends of the waxed paper over the top, tuck down well and fasten on the lid. I send Cape Jessamine buds, each rolled in damp paper all over the United States, and they are in perfect condition when received.

Mrs. Dan. M. Smith.  
Hamilton Co., Fla., June 9, 1894.

[**NOTE.**—In packing plants always avoid wetting the tops. The roots should be dipped in water before the moss or packing is applied, but the tops should be dry.—ED.]

**LARGE SINGLE PETUNIAS.**—I never cared much for Petunias until I saw the large-flowered fringed varieties in bloom, and I thought those beautiful. They were of all colors, fringed and blotched, some with the edge exquisitely fluted, and of a velvety purple with white throat. I have grown these in the window, and find them more satisfactory for winter-blooming than the double-flowered varieties.

Mrs. Chas. Stephens.  
Washington Co., Iowa.

## THE IRIS.

I HAVE added ten Iris to my collection, six of the Kämpferi and four of the German, for I do much admire these lovely flowers, and regret I did not, years ago, have more than one representative. I began a few years ago to enlarge in this direction somewhat. The Japan Iris is magnificent in size and color. Here you get blossoms six to ten inches across, displaying hues of orange, blue, violet, purple, lavender, white, red, yellow, etc., beautifully feathered, margined, veined, mottled. They are double and single-flowering, perfectly hardy, growing, increasing, blooming year after year. The German are not flat like the Kämpferi, but have immense upright petals, rounding out and then bending over so as to touch at the center. Other large petals fall over, and the uprights and the falls are rarely alike in color. Mad. Cheral, a beautiful variety, has the upright leaves pearly white feathered with sky blue at the edges, and the lower petals are white fimbriated with blue. Queen of the Gypsies has uprights of smoky lavender bronze, falls feathered and veined with rich plum, white, buff, etc. Souvenir has uprights of brilliant yellow, falls veined network of yellow, buff and purple. There are many varieties in color and markings. The German bloom in May and June, before the Kämpferi commence, so with the two species one can have bloom a long time. There are other species, but these are the most noteworthy.

M. D. W.

Yarmouth, Me., June 11, 1894.

CYCLAMEN.—I had a plant of *Cyclamen Persicum* which bloomed from the 12th of November till April. Four plants were also given me as a New Year's present, all of which bloomed constantly till spring. These Cyclamen all stood in my sunless parlor window, and were greatly admired. They were very satisfactory winter-blooming plants.

Mrs. N. C. M.

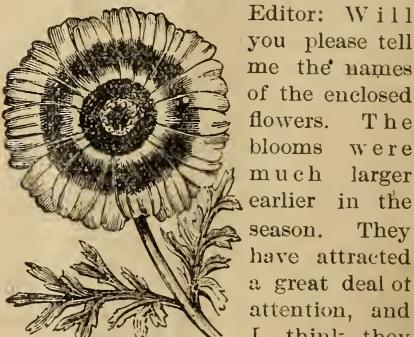
Bergen Co., N. J., May 31, 1894.

## CARE OF SWEET PEAS.

I PLANTED my Sweet Peas in March about four inches deep, in good sandy loam, not too rich. They were planted by the side of a picket fence, and were given no further care except an occasional hoeing until they were about eight or ten inches high, after which they were let severely alone, except their weekly drink of soap-suds, which was invariably given them on wash-days. As to the blossoms, the most exacting could find no fault. The neighbors were supplied with bouquets, and the fence was a pretty sight, the graceful bloom clusters swaying with every passing breeze. I believe that too much stirring of the soil after the plants are well started is injurious, as they are very impatient of disturbance of the roots. They seem to thrive better in a compact soil than a loose one, at least that is the conclusion I have arrived at after raising them a number of years, experimenting by planting in different soils and noting results.

Mrs. L. L. Crawford.  
Menard Co. Ill.

## ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Mr.



Editor: Will you please tell me the names of the enclosed flowers. The blooms were much larger earlier in the season. They have attracted a great deal of attention, and I think they

are perfectly beautiful. I do not wish to be without them again.

Miss Mattie Folsom.

Rockingham Co., N. H.

[NOTE.—The little engraving will give a good idea of the character of the blooms referred to. They were of *Chrysanthemum carinatum*, single-flowered, a package of mixed seeds of which may be had of almost any florist for 5 cents. They are annuals which germinate readily, and bloom throughout summer and autumn. Seedlings started in July or August bloom well in winter.—ED.]

# Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.  
GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,  
LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

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THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

JULY, 1894.

NOTICE.—Does your subscription expire this month? If so, kindly renew. This MAGAZINE is not continued indefinitely. The publisher does not mail it and then attempt to collect arrears, as some do. If the MAGAZINE reaches you regularly your time has not expired or else some floral friend has ordered it to be mailed to you, and paid your subscription. Please remit and send a few new or trial subscriptions. See Title Page and the page headed "Grand Perennials" in this issue. Such an opportunity may not come again. Renew this month.

A TEXAS ALLIUM.—Mrs. Piper, of Michigan, sends the Editor some little sulphur-colored bulbs (one of which is represented in the engraving), with the following note:

"Mr. Park: This Allium comes from Texas. I have had it several years, and find it very useful. I plant it in the edge of bulb pots for drapery. The flower is pretty, though not quite equal in size of cluster or bloom to the imported ones. I feel a prejudice in its favor because it is a native sort, and it has not the rank odor of some of its relatives. I use the flowers for bouquets and designs. They look well, last well, and can be used where coarser flowers would be inappropriate."



A GRAND HEDGE.—One of the least troublesome as well as most ornamental hedges that can be produced is made with fencing wire and Honeysuckle. Use Page Fencing and Hall's hardy, evergreen, everblooming Honeysuckle, setting the plants about four feet apart. In two or three years you will have a dense and gorgeous bank of bloom, more lasting and more beautiful than you can imagine, and filling the air in summer with a halo of delightful fragrance. It surpasses any evergreen or blooming hedge known. No insect pests trouble it, and no pruning is needed. Set the plants out at once and your hedge will be well started for next season's growth and bloom.

## SOW PERENNIALS THIS MONTH.

WE all love and admire the beautiful hardy perennials. Someone has called them the poor man's flowers because they almost take care of themselves and are not an expense and trouble every year, while they never fail to produce their annual myriads of bright and mostly fragrant bloom. Now is the time to start a bed of these choice flowers from seeds. Seedlings started this month will become vigorous plants before winter sets in, and will yield a gorgeous display of flowers next season. Don't delay the work. Decide at once, and procure and sow the seeds now. If you wait till the latter part of August it will be too late. Columbine, Campanula, Pinks and Carnations, Pentstemons, Sweet Williams, Sweet Rocket and Foxglove are among the most showy and beautiful of garden flowers, and as they bloom in early summer they occupy a place that can be filled by no other class of flowers, and are rare objects of admiration and beauty. A few cents expended in these flower seeds this month, will yield more satisfaction and pleasure every year than a dollar expended in annual seeds in the spring. It will be a perennial source of delight, and to those who have grown only annuals it will reveal a new world of sweetness and beauty. Just try it.

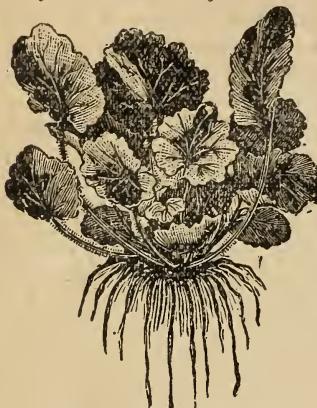
PANSY PESTS.—A sister in New Brunswick complains of an enemy in her Pansy bed which eats off the plants at the ground. She should dust wood-soot thickly over the ground about the plants or water with tobacco tea. In both cases the remedies will act as a fertilizer of the soil, and benefit the growth and bloom, as well as eradicate the pests.

A BASKET GRASS.—A grass much prized for baskets and vases is Isolepis gracilis. The foliage is rich green, slender, drooping, and very dense. The plant is not difficult to care for, likes moisture, but will bear considerable neglect.

WISTARIAS.—Wistarias are hardy, and will endure the winter in sheltered places even in the New England States. If grown in pots, however, they can be safely wintered in a cellar or pit.

## SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA.

A PLANT that is not appreciated as it should be is *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, which is but poorly represented in the accompanying engraving. It likes a rich, moist soil and shady situation, and under such conditions will produce leaves of large size and as distinctly and beautifully marked as a



SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA.

Rex Begonia. For a moss basket it is particularly adapted, as the young plants which push out from the old ones after the manner of the Strawberry can be attached to the sides and bottom of the basket, producing in time a globular mass of variegated foliage, the wonder and admiration of all who see it. At certain times long graceful panicles of the curious white and rose flowers appear above the foliage, and add to the attractive appearance of the basket. The plant is of the easiest culture. Just give it a trial. You will like it.

ABUTILONS FROM SEED.—Seedling Abutilons are more thrifty in growth than those grown from cuttings, and in a rich, moist soil often use their energies in growth at the expense of bloom. It is well to allow such plants to become pot-bound, and to water them sparingly for awhile till they begin to develop buds. Often such plants can be advantageously bedded out in a rather dry, porous soil, well exposed to the sun. An application of phosphate will sometimes promote a tendency to bloom in plants of a tardy nature.

## BOSTON SMILAX.

WHAT a lovely, graceful, delicate vine this is, and so easily grown! Nothing can surpass it for a window trellis, the foliage being of a rich, shining green, and every root cluster throwing up a number of the well-clothed, tendril-like vines. Give it a partial shade, rich soil, and plenty of root room, and you will be delighted with its free and attractive growth. Young plants obtained now will, by winter, make charming trellises, which will retain their beauty till spring. When the foliage begins to turn yellow withhold water and give the plant a season of rest, after which it will renew its growth. It is a pleasure to recommend this plant, as it never fails to please those who grow it.

CUPHEA TRICOLOR.—Have you seen this new Cuphea? It is one of the few plants that seems adapted for general cultivation. The growth is rapid, and every branch bears a showy flower at the axil of each leaf. The color? Why it is the richest shade of glowing scarlet, with royal purple and bronze, all in distinct variegation. It is certainly a plant worthy of the attention of amateur florists, and should be added to every collection.

EASTER LILIES.—After blooming these should be kept in their pots till danger from freezing is past, then plunge the pots in a bed out-doors. In autumn take them up, knock them out, and repot in pots a size larger, being careful not to disturb the large, fleshy roots, and using a compost of rotted sods and thoroughly decomposed manure. Treat as before, and they will bloom as well as before if the bulbs are good.

NAMES OF FERNS.—When you wish the names of Ferns always send fronds bearing spores, as well as a description of the roots, height of plant and a sporeless frond. Most of the Ferns are botanically determined from the sporangia, so that the fruitful frond is an essential part of a specimen that is forwarded for a name.

## CICUTA MACULATA.

ON May 24th the Editor received a letter enclosing a plant and an umbel of flowers with the following note:

Mr. Park:—Enclosed you will find a plant of which I would like you to give me the name. Mrs. C. Standford. Baltimore Co., Md., May 21, 1894.

The plant proved to be of *Cicuta maculata*, and from the specimens received the sketches herewith given were prepared. Figure 1 represents the plant. The leaf, *a*, will show the compound character of the foliage. As will be noticed, some of the leaflets were not entirely separated, a fact that is interesting to the botanical student, as it indicates how a simple leaf may develop into a compound one by variation. At *b* is indicated the flower stalk, and at *c* the roots, both fleshy and fibrous. The roots are exceedingly poisonous when eaten, or a decoction from them is taken. It is said that from the roots of this plant was made the "Hemlock Tea" which the Greek philosopher, Socrates, was forced to drink to take his life. The daily papers have recently recorded the death of five children in New York State from chewing the roots. The flowers are produced in compound umbels, as represented at Fig. 2, and an enlarged individual flower appears at Fig. 3.

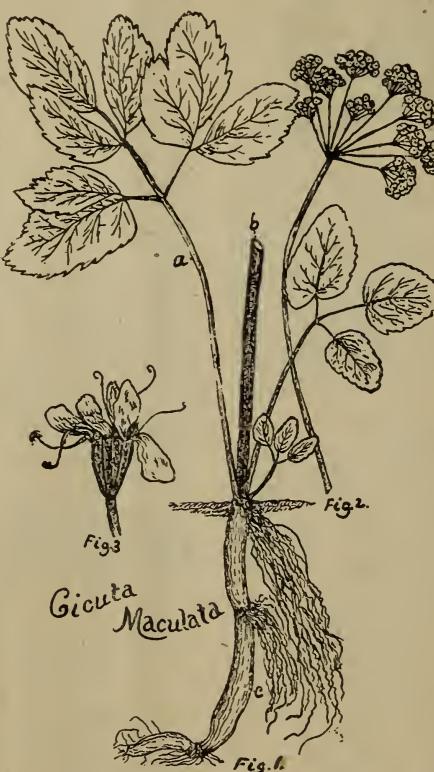
This plant is perfectly hardy, and the foliage being naturally of low growth, and forming a dense carpet, it

can be recommended as one of the best and handsomest edgings for a perennial bed that can be found. It is only poisonous when taken inwardly. The leaves are light green in color and in the variety sketched a distinct margin of white appeared, making the foliage exceedingly showy and handsome. It propagates readily from the roots or creeping rhizomes, and can also be raised from seeds. It likes a moist soil, and is found growing naturally along streams and in bogs in New York State.

—O—  
A BEAUTIFUL TREE.—A very beautiful ornamental tree is the *Salix Babylonica* or Weeping Willow. It grows rapidly, and every branch terminates in long, slender, pendant swaying branches of foliage, delicate and exceedingly graceful. No more attractive tree can be planted than this Weeping Willow. It is perfectly hardy, the first to develop its foliage in spring, and the longest to retain it in autumn. It is the nearest approach to ever-

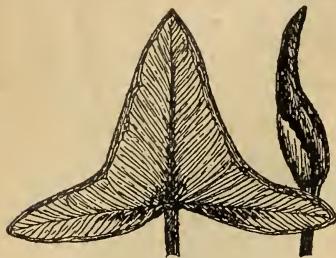
green that we have among deciduous hardy trees at the North. It will grow in ordinary soil, but prefers a moist situation near a spring or brook. The tree is of the easiest culture, and pot-grown plants may be secured and safely planted at any time during summer.

OTAHEITE ORANGE.—This plant bears fragrant flowers and orange fruit. It is not poisonous, but the fruit is unpleasant to the taste, and not edible.



## PELTANDRA VIRGINICA.

ONE of the sisters sends the Editor a leaf and flower of a bog plant which grows near her home. They are represented in the sketch, and are of *Peltandra Virginica*. The leaves are rich green, with longitudinal marginal veins and equally distinct nerves connecting with these from the mid-rib,



PELTANDRA VIRGINICA.

as indicated in the little drawing. The spathe of the flower is green, long, narrow, slightly curved, and entirely encloses the spadix. After fertilization it recures under the water, and perfects its green, berry-like seeds in globular clusters. This is one of our best native bog plants, and well worth cultivating.

## GOSSIP.

Oh, what can compare with a bright June amid the flowers! The beautiful June Roses! How lovely they are! Truly, the Rose is the queen of flowers. At this writing my yard is afire with the bright colors of the many flowers that grow therein, yet I think the Roses are the prettiest. This summer I have planted nearly all of my Geraniums along the south side of the house, and the many different colors blended together make a lovely sight. Another attraction is my "well." I laid bricks in a circular wall about three feet high, then filled it about one-half full of earth, and placed a large washtub in it. There was space enough left all around the tub to set Ice Plants, Wandering Jew, etc., so that they might creep down and cover the bricks in time. In the tub I set Water Poinsettias, Water Lettuces, Water Hyacinths, Parrot's Feather and Water Lilies, so in a short time I expect a thing of beauty. My Cactus plants are lovely this season. Soon several of them will be loaded with blossoms.

Mrs. Wilfred Johnson.

Waukesha Co., Minn., June 3, 1894.

Dear Band:—I have made a good many exchanges this spring, and was surprised to find so many who still pay one cent an ounce on plants and bulbs. Friends, don't do it. If your Postmaster charges you that, make him look up the law. And another thing, don't put any writing either inside the box or on the box under the paper. Only labels and your name are allowed. Letter postage may be exacted if you put notes in with plants, and if insufficiently paid ten dollars fine may also have to be paid.

Sophia E. Wilson.

Fresno Co., Cal., May 24, 1894.

## GOSSIP.

I would as soon think of starving and neglecting my children, as failing to give the proper attention to the plants that beautify our lives. I imagine I could see their beseeching, wistful eyes everywhere I went. What is a home without flowers? How unerringly the absence or presence of flowers about the home indicates the character of the home life within! So many starve their plants with too little pots for their needs. A florist here gave my little girl a Geranium in a pot so small that it was a wonder it lived at all. The leaves were a pale, sickly green, the flowers bloomed only to quickly fade and die. I repotted it in a large pot in accordance with its size, and I don't think the giver would recognize the plant at all. The leaves are green, the flowers are of brighter hue and last longer by several days. Some one may say "But the plants have to be in small pots or they produce no blossoms." Yes, but not too small or you will starve and kill them for the lack of nourishment. If we want thrifty, lively plants we must treat them on the same principle we do humanity.

Mrs. S. Pattison.

El Paso, Texas, June 1, 1894.

Dear Sisters:—My husband objects to having the lawn cut up with flower-beds, so I have most of my flowers in the back yard close to the kitchen door, where I can enjoy their beauty while about my work, and they are handy to water and are never neglected because they are in my view. Close to the pump I have my Sweet Peas where everyone gives them a drink, and how they grow and bloom.

Mary K. Dickey.

Miami Co., Ind., May 28, 1894.

Mr. Park:—I always distribute among my friends any extra copies of the Magazine which you send me.—Mrs. S. Camden, N. J.

[NOTE.—That is just why extra copies are mailed sometimes to friendly subscribers. The publisher knows that good use is always made of them. Let the further effort be made this month of asking for a subscription. See the liberal plant offer, and order promptly. You can hardly get such a liberal premium again.—ED.]

That Finger Bowl.—Oh, throw away the old plain finger bowl, and get the latest, as

shown in the

little illustration.

It consists of a double bowl, the outer with a ruffled margin, and holding a few sprays of bright flowers. The central bowl contains the

water for the use of the guests. Isn't it cute?

## QUESTION ANSWERED.

Agapanthus.—Do Agapanthus bloom in the house during the winter?—M. K. D., Ind.

Agapanthus are summer-blooming plants, hardy in the South, but requiring protection north. They should be grown in a well-hooped tub or pail, as the large, fleshy roots are liable to break an earthen pot. Water freely during summer, while the plants are growing and blooming, but apply water sparingly in winter.

## THEY ENJOY THE MAGAZINE.

Mr. Park:—Please begin my subscription to the *Floral Magazine* with May, as I do not wish to miss a single number. I have taken quite a liking to the Magazine, and hope to receive it for many years. I am delighted with the premium received.

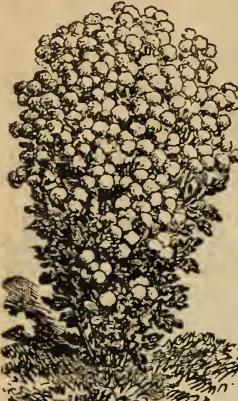
G. K. Beyelle.

Mobile, Ala., May 28, 1894.



# Grand Perennials.

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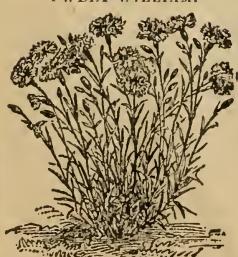
CAMPANULA.



PENTSTEMON.



SWEET WILLIAM.



CARNATIONS.

TO encourage new and renewed subscriptions to the MAGAZINE, as well as the general culture of the beautiful perennial flowers which last for years and bloom gorgeously in spring and early summer, before the annuals have budded, I make this special Premium offer, good only till August 15th. For only 10 cents I will mail this MAGAZINE for three months and ten packets of the finest cultivated perennials, as follows:

*Aquilegia*, Columbine, 15 kinds, single and double, drooping and upright, long and short-spurred, white, yellow, red, purple, blue, violet and variegated, all the choicest varieties in splendid mixture.

*Campanula*, Bell Flower, 15 kinds, double and single, Cup and Saucer, tall and dwarf, striped, white, blue, red, etc., in splendid mixture.

*Carnations*, Pinks and Picotees, choicest double in great variety, including Margaret, Bedding, Cyclops, Grenadin, Vienna, Scotch Pinks, French Picotees and other superb sorts, all finest imported seeds from France and Germany.

*Clove-scented Old-fashioned Pink*, plain and fringed, all colors from white to rich crimson, variegated, in finest mixture; deliciously fragrant.

*Digitalis*, Foxglove, splendid mixture of all the best varieties, including the new Monstrous and Ivory's Spotted, which bears great spikes of flowers, not unlike the richly spotted Gloxinias.

*Matricaria*, elegant Feverfew, hardy, double and exceedingly floriferous. The mixture includes the charming *M. capensis alba*, illustrated on page 64 of June Magazine, *M. corymbosa*, and many other grand sorts.

*Penstemon*, finest mixture of exquisite hardy varieties; flowers of various colors and surpassingly beautiful.

*Rocket*, Sweet, in finest mixture of all kinds and colors. Very beautiful and very fragrant flowers in great Phlox-like panicles.

*Sweet William*, the new large-flowered, richly variegated kinds, of all colors, single and double, including the New Harlequin Sweet William, which has white flowers, rose flowers and rich red ones in the same cluster.

*Biennials and Perennials*, all kinds in splendid mixture, embracing more than 100 superb varieties.

Send 10 cents for PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE on trial three months, and you'll get all the above ten packets of choice seeds by mail, prepaid. The MAGAZINE is well-worth more than that sum, while the perennials you will find perfectly hardy, and the choicest of flowers. Order at once. You may not have such an opportunity again, and if the seeds are sown this month you will rejoice in their bloom and beauty next season. Cultural directions in each package.

## GET UP A CLUB.

Every flower-lover should subscribe for the MAGAZINE upon the above offer, and I hope everyone who reads this will try to send a few names with his or her own. Sample copies and Blank Lists free. As a grateful acknowledgment of the efforts of friends I will mail one of the following choice hardy perennials for each trial subscription sent with your own, or all for a club of ten.

*Larkspur*, perennial, all the finest varieties in special mixture.

*Poppy*, perennial, choice mixture of all species and colors.

*Pansy*, Park's Premium, special mixture of 34 named large-flowered sorts.

*Picotee*, New Double French, finest colors, imported direct from Paris.

*Primula*, English, Japanese, Himalayan and other superb hardy sorts.

*Romneya* Coulteri, Californian Poppy, giant plants, giant white blooms.

*Silene orientalis compacta*, the new gorgeous carmine bedding sort.

*Lychinis*, special mixture of all leading sorts, tall and dwarf, all colors.

*Tunica saxifraga*, splendid edging plant; blooms profusely all summer.

*Veronica*, exquisite blue flowers in long spikes throughout autumn.

Now is the time to sow all the above seeds; now is the time to subscribe for the MAGAZINE and ask your neighbors and friends to subscribe. Act at once. Don't wait a day. This offer is good only till August 15th, 1891. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



FRENCH PICOTE.



SWEET ROCKET.

## EXCHANGES.

Mina Thomas, Lander, Md., wishes white Crepe Myrtle for Denitza, white L. lac and Privet.

Mrs. A. Rhoades, Box 178, Clare, Mich., wishes the old Button or Burgundy Rose for an Amaryllis or Lemon colored Chrysanthemum.

A. Meyer, Stonewall, Miss., will ex. Water Lily bulbs and plants for Caladiums, Callas, Glorxinias and Dahlias.

Miss E. A. Allen, Vine Grove, Ky., will ex. Mine Crozy Canna for Cannas Star of '01 or Antelope Croc y.

William H. Hawes, 57 Beech Glen St., Roxbury, Mass., will ex. address cards and bulbs for cabinet specimens, Indian relics, Cacti and bulbs.

Gertie Messer, Verdon, S. D., will ex. native Cacti, Iragran, Oxalis and Pineapple Geranium for 5 inch squares of soil or satin.

Mrs. W. R. Wheeler, Box 50, Canterbury, N. H., has Blueberry plants for exchange.

Mrs. H. A. Lovden, Pearlsall, Ill., L. L., will exchange fine bulbs and seeds of French Canna for Begonias, tuberos and other sorts.

Mrs. W. J. Nesbit, Atlantic, Ia., has seashells, post marks and Co'umbian stamps for Gladiolus, Amaryllis and Geraniums.

Annie Dixon, De-ta, Colo., will ex. novels and periodicals for plants except Cacti and aquatics; one plant for each book.

Mrs. Lou Smith, Dukeville, Neb., would like to exchange Yellow Pond Lily for White.

**Old Coins Wanted.**—Send stamp for Catalogue. National Coin Co., 828 Exchange Bldg., Boston. Mention Park's Magazine.



**FREE!** Madame Ruppert's **FACE BLEACH**  
Appreciating the fact that thousands of ladies of the U. S. have not used my Face Bleach, on account of price, which is \$2 per bottle, and in order that ALL may give it a fair trial, I will send a Sample Bottle, safely packed, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 75¢. FACE BLEACH removes all colors absolutely all freckles, sun-spots, moles, blackheads, sallowness, acne, eczema, wrinkles, or roughness of skin, and beautifies the complexion. Address: **Mme. A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., N.Y. City**  
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**LADIES** WHO WILL DO WRITING FOR me at home, will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed, stamped envelope, **MISS FLORA JONES**, South Bend, Indiana.  
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## EXCHANGES.

Miss Pfander, 1512 So. 15th st., Phila., Pa., has elegant sheet music to exchange for plants, bulbs or reading.

Mrs. M. W. Puckett, Buda, Texas, wishes Fuchsias, tropical Hibiscus and Begonia Countess Louise Erdody for Cacti, aquatics or house plants.

Mrs. Addie Sprague, Trenton, N. J., has crazy quilt blocks, scraps, shells and curios to exchange for Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs.

Mrs. E. Applegate, New Ekypt, N. J., has rooted Begonias, Lily of Valley and Gladiolus for Lady Washington Geraniums or white cotton, 20 to 80.

Mrs. Ada L. Canfield, Siloam Springs, Ark., has Trumpet Vines and Arkansas Ferns to ex. for Rhododendrons, Lily bulbs and house plants.

L. C. Buyc, Beeville, Texas, has Yucca seeds and native Cactuses to exchange for seeds.

F. M. Haas, Morton Corners, N. Y., has flower seeds and cancelled stamps to exchange for Lily of the Valley, seeds, Rose slips and bulbs.

A safe simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with uterine troubles, displacements, etc., sent free to ladies, with full instructions how to use it. Address with stamp, Mrs. Rev. A. M. Turner, South Bend, Ind.

## Free to Suffering Women.

A lady who suffered for years with painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements, and other irregularities was finally cured by a mild balm in the privacy of her own home, and will send it free to any lady who will send her name and address to

Mrs. E. Sovereign, South Bend, Ind.

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman sending name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme South Bend, Ind.

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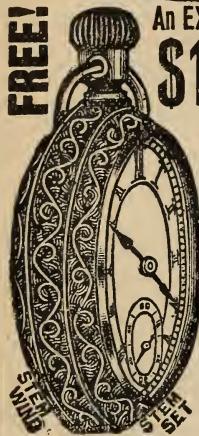
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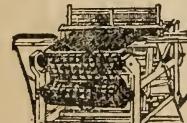
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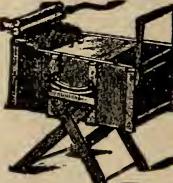
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